

THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS, 5 cents per copy, 50 cents for three months, \$1.00 for six months, \$2.00 a year, postage free. Advertisements and subscriptions received at the office, 180 College Street. Full advertising rates sent on application. Accounts cannot be opened for subscriptions. Subscribers will please remit with order. Names are not entered until payment is received, and all papers are stopped at the end of the year, no paid for. Remit in advance to the risk of the subscriber unless made by registered letter, or by check or postal order payable to the Publishers. The date when the subscription expires is on the address-label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested. The receipt of the paper is a sufficient receipt for the first subscription. When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

The Free Press.

BURLINGTON, FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1885.
PUBLISHED BY
THE FREE PRESS ASSOCIATION,
G. G. BENEDICT, Editor.
Terms—\$2.00 a year, always in advance.

If the rotten-egg of Lord Lorne, or a similar outrage, had occurred in this country, it would doubtless have been cited as an instance of "provincial barbarism."

The St. Albans Messenger remarks that the Free Press pulls well when it has only the Messenger to pull—or works to that effect. The Free Press would be glad to return the compliment, if it could with truth.

The Rutland Herald seems to enjoy reciting the things which are to the discredit of Vermont, rather than those that are to its credit. Everyone to his taste. But the old adage about an "ill bird" remains true.

The report that the condition of John McCullough, the famous actor, is much improved, and that there is a possibility of his recovering, to a certain extent, his reason, will be grateful news to the great actor's friends in all parts of the country.

By decree of a general convention of the Young Men's Christian associations of the world, held in 1890, one week in each year is set apart as a time of special prayer for young men, the week designated being the second in November, and beginning, this year, Nov. 9.

Church congresses should be careful about invading the domain of secular conventions. The Episcopalians tried it at New Haven, last week, and got into hot water at once. The tariff question makes quite too vigorous a side issue for an ecclesiastical congress.

A sufficient reply to the croakers who have been predicting a great falling off in the foreign demand for our beef, pork and dairy products, is found in a comparison of the value of exports of this class during nine months of this year with that of the same period last year—\$72,020,000 in 1885 and \$70,456,521 in 1884—an increase of nearly two millions.

New York Republicans are pushing the canvass in that State with great vigor and success. The appeals to voters to register are so effective that there is said to be an increase of 20,000 over the registration in 1882, when Cleveland was elected governor. Of course this means a decided gain for the Republican party, as the great difficulty has always been to get Republican voters in New York to register in season.

Gen. Samuel J. Anderson, who has been appointed collector of customs for Portland, after a prolonged contest, is the president and receiver of the Portland and Ogdensburg railroad, and a man of good executive ability. He is a life-long Democrat; but was not the choice of most of the Democrats, who urged another man on the president. If Mr. Cleveland's selections were always as good as this, there would be less complaint about them.

The great American exhibition in London opens May 1, 1886, and the managers are desirous that all those intending to make exhibits should hasten themselves, as the list of entries will probably be very large, and should be well in hand at an early date. The officers of the exhibition are now in this country engaged in promoting the enterprise. It is to be hoped that all our leading American industries will be fully and creditably represented.

Not long ago the people of Oregon were complaining that Chinamen were smuggling themselves into this country from British Columbia. Now it is said that large numbers of bland and child-like orientals are moving into the Northwest Canadian territories from Wyoming. The residents of the vicinity are making vigorous complaints, but there seems to be no remedy for the case, until the Canadian government comes to some understanding with the United States in regard to exchanges of this kind.

The woman suffragists have some "big guns" on their side now. At the recent convention in Massachusetts ex-Governor Long and Rev. Dr. Duryea made speeches in favor of female suffrage. Senator Hoar and Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks are also on that side of the question. The cause, however, makes very slow headway among the people at large; and the last of all to be converted to the practice of woman suffrage—let alone the theory—will be the good wives and mothers of our American homes, who believe that the best way to influence the ballot box is through the cradle.

The New York World frantically calls upon President Cleveland to "speak out" and relieve the Democratic party of its embarrassment, as regards the attitude of the administration toward the New York State Democratic ticket. The managers of the Democratic canvass say that a letter from Mr. Cleveland would be worth twenty thousand votes to Hill; and yet President Cleveland persists in maintaining silence. Mr. Cleveland probably knows what he is about; and if he had felt that as an honest man he could help Mr. Hill out of his scrape, he would have spoken before this. Silence in such a case as this can hardly be construed as consent to Hill's election.

Mr. Pendleton, our minister to Germany, has at last secured a promise from the German government, that the matter of the protection of German-American citizens revisiting the fatherland shall be attended to. Gross injustice has been done to this class of American citizens by the German government in various ways, and there is obvious need of an agreement by which they shall be accorded the rights and privileges of American citizenship while temporarily sojourning in the fatherland. We hope that Mr. Pendleton will be able to secure a satisfactory adjustment of this important matter.

The full text of the testimony in the Downs-Taber case is too revolting for publication, except in the most sensational public prints. It is a shame that criminal trials of this nature should be given such publicity. It would be ten thousand times less hurtful, morally, for every man woman and child in the United States to be furnished with the particulars of his guilt. Yet in the eyes of the law it is more expedient to draw the veil of secrecy about the criminal death of a man's body than the criminal death of his soul. The world makes some strange distinctions in morals.

The postmaster at Boston having recently refused to forward by special messengers a postal card to which an immediate delivery stamp was affixed, holding that a postal card could not be included under the general term of letters mentioned in the special stamp delivery act, General Hazen, third assistant Postmaster General, who has charge of the special stamp delivery, has ruled that postal cards to which special delivery stamps are affixed shall be delivered the same as if they were letters. Printed instructions to this effect are to be sent to all the postmasters of special delivery offices. This is plainly the proper interpretation of the term "letters" in the postal act referred to—including all matter generally within the definition of matter of the first class.

While the bland silver dollar is on every man's hands, every man's hand is against it. It is reported that Treasurer Jordan intends to make a very severe attack upon this unfortunate coin, in his annual report. He has about half a dozen clerks hard at work collecting matter for the report, and he is himself at work night and day. He is going over all the old records, and is having a document compiled showing how much it has cost the government annually for the transportation of silver, the figures of which amount up astonishingly. He is accumulating many other facts detrimental to the "daddy" dollar with which he expects to surprise Congress, and he will sum up the whole with an exhaustive argument to prove it impracticable as a currency and detrimental to the financial welfare of the country. The more said upon this subject, the better.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Coon, whose resignation has been called for by Secretary Manning, has been the real working chief of the Treasury Department under several Secretaries, and no man has ever held the position who has evinced greater familiarity with his duties or more painstaking fidelity in their discharge. His case has been often pointed to by those who believe in the civil service reform professions of the Cleveland administration as resembling that of the under secretaries in the English government, who remain through all changes of the Cabinet heads for their respective departments. But he has got to walk, and there is not a chance in a thousand that as good a man will take his place.

Mr. Langtry is in a very embarrassing position. Certain English creditors of the "Jersey Lilly"—among them a number of dressmakers—have taken their accounts to law for settlement. Mrs. Langtry claims that the bills were contracted while she was living with her husband, and that therefore he is responsible for them. As Mr. Langtry has testified that he is dependent for the necessities of life upon an annuity allowed him by his wife on condition that he does not molest her, her creditors do not find the situation very comforting, especially as it is very likely that the court will sustain her claim. As Mrs. Langtry is understood to have a hundred thousand dollars or more well invested, she should pay her old dressmakers' bills even if she is not legally responsible for them.

Mr. Israel Green of Mitchell, Dakota, who has been appointed Indian agent at the Sisseton Sioux agency in that territory, was the man who, being at that time in the United States army, struck down old John Brown in the engine house, at Harper's Ferry. A companion of Green, who stood at his side during the attack, thus describes the affair:

"Lieut. Green stood a second amid a shower of balls looking for John Brown. When he saw him he sprang about twenty feet at him, giving him an underhand cut of his sword, striking Brown about midway in the body and raising him completely from the ground. Brown fell forward with his head between his knees, while Green struck him several times on the head, and as he then supposed split his skull at every stroke. I was not two feet from Brown all the time."

It turned out that Green's sword struck Brown's belt, and was bent, instead of piercing his body. Green subsequently, served in the Confederate army during the war, and afterwards removed to Dakota, where he has since lived.

Since the purchase of Alaska from Russia was effected by the United States Government, very little attention has been paid to this terra incognita. There has been always more or less grumbling over the transaction, and Uncle Sam has been generally accused of having made a very bad bargain. But the researches made by the United States revenue cutter Corwin, which has just returned from a long series of exploring trips in Alaska, would seem to show that we have unwittingly possessed ourselves of a priceless treasure. The reports of the exploring party under Commander Healey show that there is in Alaska a remarkable wealth of mineral, as well as of other valuable resources, a fauna and flora of unsurpassed richness and variety, an attractiveness of climate and a beauty of scenery which can hardly be described in words. The public will look eagerly for the full account of these Alaskan explorations, which is about to be published.

Cases of Terrorism at the South.

Within a few days past, and while the Democratic and Independent press are harrumphing over the revival of the old "chivalry" issue several cases of distinct and outrageous terrorism on the part of lawless gangs in the South toward innocent and respectable negroes, have been reported. Only a few nights ago, as a correspondent of the Charleston, S. C., News and Courier writes: "It is reported that a party of white men surrounded a cabman near Martin's Depot, Laurens county, South Carolina, in which were five or six negroes. The latter were ordered to come out, and when they refused to obey, were dragged from the cabin by the gang, and 'shamefully and barbarously whipped.' Two of the colored men were treated with especial severity, the reason being that they were the best educated and most intelligent of the colored people in that vicinity, and the ruffians who assaulted them declared that they 'hadn't any use for educated niggers in that part of the country.' One of these negroes, after the flogging was over, was held securely, with a pistol at his head, while the leader of the gang deliberately cut off his right ear. Then, after announcing their intention of killing anyone who should swear out a warrant against them, any constable attempting to serve it, and any lawyer venturing to take the case, these representatives of Southern chivalry rode away. We are glad to be able to add that in spite of their threats the ringleaders of the gang have been arrested. The feeling of this class of Southern whites against the negroes is shown by their assertion in a published card: 'We do, and shall always, claim the right, and shall most certainly exercise it, of suppressing negro mobs in this immediate vicinity, let others think and do as they may please.'"

A "negro mob," in the eyes of these valiant defenders of law and order, occurs whenever three or four intelligent colored people get together, to talk upon political subjects. And with them the distinctive feature of the so-called "mob" is intelligence. In so far as a colored person is educated he comes under the ban of these social regulators. There is "no use for him" in that part of the country.

The correspondent of the News and Courier says that these ruffians "belong to one of the best red-shirt companies in South Carolina in that neighborhood, a company of 1876, which made Wade Hampton governor," and that they "saunt much on their record in that particular." They propose to take the case to the courts, and have retained the professional services of one Col. J. L. M. Gray, a gentleman of about the same stamp, who, when he imagines that he has an enemy, takes down his shotgun and goes "gunning" for him in approved Bourbon fashion.

These facts are well authenticated, and furnish one example among many of the state of affairs existing in some parts of the South. When the South reforms, in this respect, Republican stump speakers will stop talking about intimidation of colored Republicans. But so long as the facts continue to be what they are, it would be a reproach to the Republican party to keep silent.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Senator Sherman has gone to help Mahone in Virginia and Governor Foraker will follow.

"Scotty," the trainer and keeper of Jumbo, will write an article on personal reminiscences of that great elephant for *Harper's Young People*.

A Worcester lady, Mrs. Jared Whitman, possesses, it is believed, the identical Spanish shawl which figured in "H. H.'s" story "Ramona."

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburgh millionaire, has announced his intention of presenting a marble bust of Robert Burns to the National Wallace Memorial Hall at Stirling, Scotland.

It is announced at Albany, N. Y., that President Cleveland will spend next Sunday in that city as the guest of Dr. Ward. On Monday morning he will leave for Buffalo, and after visiting there on Tuesday will return to Washington.

"It must be obvious to every observer," says the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, "that the outlook for the Democratic ticket is growing darker as the day of election draws near; and equally obvious that the Tammany alliance is working for the governor more mischievous than benefit."

A member of the New York State Democratic committee is reported to have said last Wednesday that "there is no disguising the fact that the tide has turned in favor of the Republicans. I would not be surprised if they carried New York by 50,000."

People who expected that Mr. Everts's speech would be the first snow of the season found it as warm as they could bear, says the *Syracuse Standard*.

The most exciting municipal election that has taken place for years in Baltimore occurs to-day. The fight is against the Democratic ring, whose leader is Senator Gorman.

Mapleson says he received offers from both Patti and Nilsson to sing for little more than half what they demanded last summer, but refused as he has made up his mind to oppose the star system.

Two New York gentlemen are mentioned as the possible successors of Mr. Coon, the late assistant secretary of the treasury. They are Mr. Youmans, the chief clerk of the department, and Judge McCue, the solicitor. It is believed that Mr. Youmans has the better chance.

Collector Smalley of Vermont, it is announced has reduced the force in the customs district from 65 to less than 50. Economy and retrenchment? Not a bit of it. The changes are made in order to take the office out of the list of those included in the civil service rules, so that the collector will not be hampered by the rules for making appointments.—*Boston Journal*

Ex-Congressman Dazendorf of Virginia, known as a straight Republican and a bitter enemy of Mahone, admits that the Republicans are likely to elect enough members to the legislature to make the succession to Senator Mahone doubtful at least.

On Saturday afternoon a committee of the International Typographical Union presented to Mr. George W. Childs of Philadelphia the resolutions adopted at the convention in June. The resolutions are most beautifully framed, and are printed on white satin in purple ink. The work is pronounced to be the most perfect specimen of the art preservative extant. The resolutions convey to Mr. Childs the high appreciation of the typographical fraternity for his kindness and philanthropic work, and elect him an honorary member, he being the only person in the United States so honored.

A Political Forgery.

It is well known that many so-called newspapers do not hesitate to publish what they know to be gross exaggerations of fact, if not pure fabrications of fancy, in the name of news, for the sake of being sensational and getting ahead "of their competitors." But it is only in rare instances that a political journal ventures upon the same tactics for partisan purposes. The New York Sun and the Brooklyn Eagle, however, have committed this indiscretion, by publishing what purported to be a genuine interview with Roscoe Conkling, but was really a forged document gotten up by some fertile-witted bohemian of the press, and intended to create political capital for the approaching contest in New York State, by making it appear that the Hon. Mr. Conkling was disgusted with the Republican party. The interview in question immediately excited suspicion, on account of its extreme bitterness and the expression of sentiments so entirely unlike all of Mr. Conkling's former utterances. The suspicion, that the interview was not a genuine one, has been confirmed by a letter from Mr. Conkling himself, who pronounces it "a preposterous and wicked fabrication." A man, he says, "who would prepare and utter such a forgery is worse than one who turns rattlesnakes and mad dogs into the streets to poison innocent people with their venom."

In this fraudulent interview Mr. Conkling is made to say some exceedingly bitter things about Messrs. Davenport and Morton as also about Mr. Blaine and Senator Everts. His denial of these personalities is straight to the point and unserved. "As to the language attributed to me regarding Mr. Blaine," he says, "I never said one word of that. I have never mentioned the name of Mr. Blaine to any one for at least a year. There are special reasons why I could not be placed in the position of criticizing Mr. Blaine. If there were no other reasons than the fact that he is a citizen in private life, running for no office, that would be sufficient."

The interview makes Mr. Conkling allude to Senator Everts as "a venerable idiot." In his reply, Mr. Conkling says, "I never have used any such expression concerning him. It is enough for me to say, in as sweeping terms as language permits, that all of the personalities in that article are manufactured, and without any foundation, so far as I am concerned."

The prompt exposure of this contemptible piece of political trickery will more than neutralize any favorable effect which it may have been calculated to have upon the Democratic canvass in New York State. Such low and underhand means of influencing public opinion must harm far more than they can benefit any political party resorting to them. The reputable Democratic and Independent press should cry shame upon such miserable pothouse tricks as have been resorted to in this instance.

Reform of Criminals.

One of the most interesting questions under discussion at the recent meeting of the National Prison Reform association at Detroit was with reference to the reformation of convicts during their term of imprisonment. A number of valuable papers bearing upon this subject were contributed, among them being one by Mr. John C. Taylor, secretary of the Connecticut Prison association, which is of peculiar suggestiveness and value.

Mr. Taylor recognizes, as every philanthropist must, the fundamental difference between the "professional" class of criminals and those who are undergoing sentence for a first offense. He finds that by far the greater number of convicts coming under his observation belong to the latter class. In the Connecticut State prison at a recent date were confined two hundred and seventy-eight prisoners. "Among these," says Mr. Taylor, "I do not believe twenty-five professional criminals can be found. The majority of prisoners who come into the Connecticut State prison are young men, who, if subjected to reformatory influences during their imprisonment, may, with a fair prospect of reformation, be discreetly assisted to obtain honest employment when they are discharged from prison."

A further distinction, affecting the probability of reform, not made by Mr. Taylor, might be made in this connection. Among the non-professional class of criminals, are always some who have been surrounded by good moral influence in youth. Their fall has been due to sudden and strong temptation, perhaps, or to the bad influence of others. In time, perhaps in the solitude of his cell, in the case of such, conscience asserts itself, old and pure associations rise in memory, the remorse of a heart not yet hardened in crime prevails, and the convict is open to reformatory influences. This class of criminals is, of course, much more easily reached than those who have been brought up amid criminal associations and steeped in vice till the moral sense is almost lost. But both classes are undoubtedly within the reach of philanthropic effort. The success of Mr. Taylor's work in the Connecticut State prison proves this fact.

But what shall be done with discharged convicts, who, having been well behaved in prison, and taught that the way of the transgressor is hard, go out from the stone walls, bearing the disgrace of the prison; shunned by men, and excluded from honest employment. One of the methods used by the Connecticut Prison association is thus described:

Each month the warden of the State prison furnishes a list of prisoners who are to be discharged during the next month. The chaplain reads a brief outline of each prisoner's past life, so far as he has been able to ascertain it. The association has a "standing committee on visitation." Each month this committee, accompanied by the agent of the association, meets in the warden's office and has a personal interview with each prisoner who is to be discharged during the next month. When the day comes for his discharge he is met in the warden's office by the agent, and accompanied to the office of the association in Hartford. If the prisoner has friends who desire him to come home, he is furnished with a ticket to his destination, and the agent sees him aboard the train and notifies his friends when he may be expected. If the prisoner's family are in the almshouse, the agent enlists the charity of some good people, who contribute articles of furniture or household utensils; a respectable tenement is secured, and the wife and children are brought from the almshouse to their new home before the day set for the discharge of the prisoner. When released, the man often expresses a wish to visit his family ere he goes out into the world alone to earn the means to enable him to take them from the hateful almshouse, but the agent, by a little strategy, leads him in another direction, and when he is introduced into a comfortable little parlour (as it seems to him, just from years of a prison cell, and finds his wife and children there, and comes to realize that it is his home, and learns how the miracle was wrought, there is a scene in real life which the lookers on are not likely to forget.

The association also exerts itself to procure honest employment for such men. Mr. Taylor says that he is sometimes met by persons who object to this, on the ground that it is "too good for the rascal," but he always answers them by asking the question,—"Is it any better than the innocent wife and little children deserve? Is it not the best experiment that can be made, considering everything?"

Of all the prisoners discharged from the Connecticut State prison, Mr. Taylor says he feels justified in asserting, from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent never return to prison. This is certainly a good showing for the influence exerted by the Connecticut Prison association, and we heartily wish the same plan, or one equally good, could be introduced in every State. The chief excellence of the plan is that it does not cease with the discharge of the convict from confinement; and any effective system of reformatory influence will probably have to extend beyond the prison term, and have in view the protection of the reformed man from depraving influences, after his release from the penitentiary.

The Industrial Aspect of Rum.

The New York Evening Post has been attempting to show that this country could ill afford to have the production of intoxicating liquors stopped, because of the extensive industrial activities dependent upon it. "The whole number of persons in the country," says the Post, "who get their living in one way or another out of the production of liquors of various sorts would make an army of no mean proportions, and it would be inexpedient to take the daily bread from their mouths by suppressing the manufacture and sale of intoxicants."

Such reasoning as this is so specious that we are surprised to find it in the columns of a journal which still retains some portion of its former ability, however far it may have departed from its basis of sound and honest convictions. If the mere fact that a trade or business gives subsistence to a number of people is sufficient for its maintenance, then gambling, burglary, counterfeiting, or prostitution can be justified, on the ground that they afford the means of subsistence to thousands. How can the mere fact that the manufacture and sale of liquor gives employment to a vast army of men, make it right? How about war, which does the same thing—does that make war right? The Toledo Blade aptly says, upon this point, applying it to the "industrial" argument of the Post: "Is not every soldier a burden upon the industry of the country, a luxury for which all who are not soldiers have to pay?" So that war is not only an evil morally, but industrially. It levies a tax upon the general community, for the support of those who are obliged to conduct what everybody admits to be an evil, though it is sometimes a necessary one.

Let us follow out the logic of the *Evening Post* and see what it leads to. The manufacture of liquor creates a demand for the raw materials from which it is made. These are principally the same agricultural products which make the poor man's bread. The larger portion of the grain which is consumed by the manufacture of liquor—that is, all over and above the amount needed for medicinal and mechanical purposes—is so much bread taken from the mouth of the poor man. Every barrel of flour, every measure of meal, is just so much higher because rum has stolen a portion of the legitimate fruit of the soil intended for man's food and has applied it in too many cases to the destruction of his soul.

Rum fosters crime. The greater the amount of crime the heavier the tax for supporting the machinery of the law. But if we admit the argument of the Post, we ought to bless the rum-power for all the sheriffs, courts, jailers and hangmen to whom it gives employment. Again, the consumption of intoxicating beverages decreases other kinds of business. Instead of buying a barrel of flour for his family, the drunkard runs up an account at the saloon. Instead of buying a decent suit of clothes, he wears his old rags and instead of getting books for his children and sending them to school, he drops his dimes into the bar-keeper's drawer, and lets the little ones run in the street. The liquor traffic burdens the people with taxes; it supplies the workhouse and the jail; it takes money out of the pockets of our tradespeople; it ruins manhood and debases womanhood. And yet because it "supports an army" of men and women who ought to be in better business, the rum traffic ought to be maintained to its full extent. Such is the reasoning of the special pleader; and strangely enough, it seems to satisfy some sensible people.

A novel scheme for the protection of ocean travellers has recently been broached in a letter to the New York *Herald* by a Mr. F. A. Cloudman of Rondout, N. Y. The project is no less than the illumination of the Atlantic ocean by night, which, Mr. Cloudman argues, could be accomplished by means of lightships bearing electric candles, of enormous power, connected with each other and with a submarine cable. The lightships are to be anchored two hundred miles apart, so that no vessel following their alignment would be at any time more than one hundred miles from a point of communication with the shore or a place of refuge for passengers and crew in case of need. Mr. Cloudman is well named. He is both upon the clouds and quite at sea, with his visionary invention.

Among a party of forty fox hunters which left Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, last Saturday, was Hon. Thomas Roosevelt, who rode a powerful thoroughbred. When leaping a wall about five feet high, the horse stumbled and fell, and Mr. Roosevelt's left forearm was fractured. The gentleman, however, pluckily recounted and followed the chase two miles farther, where the fox was run to cover.

I WISHED I WAS DEAD!

After suffering several years with the Leucorrhoea and no doubt I would have been, had I not been cured by Sulphur Bitters. Now I am well. Three bottles cured me.—Mrs. Capps, *Acetop, R. I.*

GOV. PAGE'S FUNERAL.

An Impressive Event—Many Prominent Persons Present.

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 27.—The funeral of ex-Gov. Page was held at the Congregational church this afternoon and was the largest funeral ever seen in this town. The services opened with prayer at the house in presence of the family and the personal friends of the deceased. The body was then taken to the Congregational church where services were held in presence of an audience that crowded the church in every part, while hundreds remained outside or went away on foot to get in. The church was heavily draped in mourning and there were several choice and appropriate floral gifts. The services at the church included music, reading of appropriate scripture selections and an address by Rev. Dr. Johnson of New London, Conn., formerly pastor of the Rutland Congregational church, who was assisted in conducting the services by Rev. C. C. McIntyre of Pittsford. In his address Dr. Johnson paid a very just and appropriate tribute to the deceased, describing him as having been a true citizen of the State in the highest meaning of that term, assisting at all times, unselfishly, in bearing his full share of the burdens and responsibilities of citizenship. Another characteristic of the man that Dr. Johnson spoke of was his liberality. His deeds of charity were numerous and wholly unostentatious, and his purse was always opened freely to any deserving and needy cause. His liberality and devotion to the church and to missions were particularly marked. At the close of the services an opportunity was given to view the remains and thence passed by to see the once familiar face, which looked almost as natural as in life.

The funeral was attended by many prominent people of Vermont and other States. Among those present were Gov. Pingree and members of his staff, ex-Govs. Proctor and Smith, Lieut. Gov. Ormsbee, Judge Shaw, Judges "Proctor" Hon. Ira Allen, Gen. Burnett of New York, J. W. Hobart, J. W. Hickok, Gen. Ripley and many others, including railroad officers from all over New England. The employees of the Howe Scale works attended the funeral in body, and did the Rutland fire department and representatives of the village government. The Kingsley Guard acted as a guard of honor.

The expressions of sorrow and respect were general and such as were never before seen in Rutland. In the afternoon all the schools and factories were closed and every business house and bank in town was shut up as a mark of respect to Gov. Page. This together with the general outpouring of the people to do honor to the memory of their most eminent citizen formed a striking proof of the community's loss. The exhibition of a profound sorrow was universal—such a demonstration as is rarely called forth by any similar calamity.

CERTAINLY EXAMINE THEM.

That Ballot-box Opened, But Democrats Want the Ballots Examined.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 27.—This morning the court having failed to make any order regarding the Democratic claim for a re-examination of the ballots in the aldermanic court, and the Republican commissioner protesting and refusing to give up the key to the box, the Democrats took a hatchet and broke the box open. It is reported that they found what was required to give Ripley the Democratic candidate two majority. The Republicans looked on but took no part in the proceedings. Judge Ayres is out of the city and what action he will take is not known. Last night the recount was completed giving the Republican one majority, but the Democratic commissioners demanded the right for further examination of certain ballots.

JUDGE SWING'S LETTER.

He Speaks as a Personal Friend of the Grant Family.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—Judge James B. Swing wrote a letter, March 24th last, to the *Clermont County Courier* of Batavia, O., in regard to the statements which have been made from time to time about the political and personal relations which existed between President Andrew Johnson and Gen. Grant. The *Courier* publication has been reproduced and practically agrees with the statements in a letter written by Depew. The facts were given to Swing and to his father, Judge Philip B. Swing of the United States Circuit Court, Gen. Grant, who was a personal friend of the family.

The U. S. Senatorship.

[St. Albans letter to Boston Advertiser.]

Said Lawyer Witters to me, one of the railroad attorneys and just now receiver of the defunct Sowles bank: "The governor wants to be Senator, but it is not certain what he will do. If the outlook is favorable and the chances are bright he will go in, but it will depend upon what the general political situation is next year. If the Republican party is strong and the administration weak, and Edmunds does well in the Senate this winter, he is likely to be returned. If John Sherman is sent to the Senate, he will be him. But there is a good deal of opposition to him." Mr. E. A. Smith, the governor's cousin and formerly representative, thinks the latter will make a decided push for Edmunds's seat, while Treasurer Strahan of the "National" claims that the governor's brother-in-law, and present town representative, said very frankly that, while the opposition to Edmunds is strong, yet it is unorganized, and in his opinion the Senator will be returned.

State Auditor Powell tells me that he thinks it is done every one else here, that Smith will not go to work through legislative reunions, but by a quiet canvass by means of the railroad people throughout the State. It will be emphatically a "still hunt," for if an open fight is made Edmunds is sure to come out ahead.

Flora for a Friend.

At that heart Christ is knocking,
Knocking, pleading for you;
Yet that heart is all unheeding
Of the knocking and the pleading.
Made by Christ at that closed door.

Oh that Satan might release it,
Release that heart, forevermore;
So that the heart in its great mercy
Could enter in the unbarred door.

Saviour dear, come not thy pleading,
Till the heart is now sick and sore;
Feel thy suffering and thy bleeding,
And bids Thee come in the opened door.

Then the angels in their glory,
And the friends on earth below,
Will shout and sing the joyful story,
"A soul is won from sin and woe."
R. L. P.

Brooklyn, N. Y., October 1885.

How to be happy, is a question that has vexed humanity since the world was first set on the wheels of Eden. How shall I dress? is the question that troubles the woman of the period. All through life there is a great big "how" standing in the way of all our aims and aspirations. If you want to know "how" to bring peace and happiness to your home; "how" to win the love of your wife and children; "how" to get a "New High Arm Davis Sewing Machine" and the question will be decided, and as you will know perfectly and easily it does its work you only wonder will be "how" you could have been so stupid as to allow them to be so long vexed by "how" it was done. The Davis machine before replacing it with "The Davis."